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Attorney's Docket No. 018656-107

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UTILITY PATENT  
APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL LETTER

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11/26/99  
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Sir:

Enclosed for filing is the utility patent application of Manami Kuiseko and Yasushi Kobayashi for Reflecting Microoptical System.

Also enclosed are:

- 10 sheet(s) of [ ] formal  informal drawing(s);
- a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and/or 365 is [ ] hereby made to \_\_\_\_\_ filed in Japan on November 25, 1998;  in the declaration;
- [ ] a certified copy of the priority document;
- [ ] a General Authorization for Petitions for Extensions of Time and Payment of Fees;
- [ ] \_\_\_\_\_ statement(s) claiming small entity status;
- [ ] an Assignment document;
- [ ] an Information Disclosure Statement; and
- [ ] Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- An [ ] executed  unexecuted declaration of the inventor(s)  also is enclosed [ ] will follow.
- [ ] Please amend the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence --This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §§119 and/or 365 to \_\_\_\_\_ filed in \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_; the entire content of which is hereby incorporated by reference.--
- [ ] A bibliographic data entry sheet is enclosed.



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(10/99)

## Utility Patent Application Transmittal Letter

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The filing fee has been calculated as follows [ ] and in accordance with the enclosed preliminary amendment:

CLAIMS					
	NO. OF CLAIMS		EXTRA CLAIMS	RATE	FEE
Basic Application Fee					\$760.00 (101)
Total Claims	24	MINUS 20 =	4	x \$18.00 (103)	72.00
Independent Claims	5	MINUS 3 =	2	x \$78.00 (102)	156.00
If multiple dependent claims are presented, add \$260.00 (104)					-0-
Total Application Fee					988.00
If verified Statement claiming small entity status is enclosed, subtract 50% of Total Application Fee					-0-
Add Assignment Recording Fee of if Assignment document is enclosed					-0-
<b>TOTAL APPLICATION FEE DUE</b>					<b>988.00</b>

This application is being filed without a filing fee. Issuance of a Notice to File Missing Parts of Application is respectfully requested.

A check in the amount of \$ 988.00 is enclosed for the fee due.

Charge \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to Deposit Account No. 02-4800 for the fee due.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any appropriate fees under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16, 1.17 and 1.21 that may be required by this paper, and to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 02-4800. This paper is submitted in duplicate.

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Please address all correspondence concerning the present application to:

Platon N. Mandros  
Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, L.L.P.  
P.O. Box 1404  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1404.

Respectfully submitted,

BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS, L.L.P.

By:   
James A. LaBarre  
Registration No. 28,632

Date: November 26, 1999

P.O. Box 1404  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1404  
(703) 836-6620

## REFLECTING MICROOPTICAL SYSTEM

This disclosure is based upon, and claims priority from, Japanese Patent Application No. 10-333940, filed November 25, 1999, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

### 5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a reflecting microoptical system, for example of the type used in a small-size optical pickup, particularly a high-density optical recording pickup.

### Background of the Invention

10 Methods have conventionally been proposed for increasing the numerical aperture (NA) of an objective lens in order to increase the information recording density of optical recording media, such as optical disks, optical cards, etc. One such method is to dispose an SIL (solid immersion lens) between the optical recording medium and the objective lens. However, the addition of an SIL to an  
15 optical pickup increases the weight of the read/write head, which must be controlled to move at high speed. To avoid this problem, a method using an SIM (solid immersion mirror) has been proposed (ODF '98, Tokyo, June 16, 1998, "Objective Lenses for DVD & Near Field Optical Disk Pick-up"). The SIM is a catadioptric system in which the luminous flux incident on a central portion is  
20 reflected at a peripheral portion.

Since the SIM is formed of surfaces defined by a discontinuous expression, the decentration error of each surface is large and its configuration is complicated. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to form the SIM by glass molding using a high-refractive-index glass material. When the SIM is used in a case where uniform  
25 light is incident, while the numerical aperture can be increased (the angle with respect to the light spot can be increased), a sufficient light quantity cannot be obtained because only a central part of the luminous flux can be used.

## **Summary of the Invention**

The present invention is directed to such a situation, and an object thereof is to provide a reflecting microoptical system that is formed of only two optical surfaces having a continuous configuration, and has a simple configuration suitable for glass molding. Different combinations of convex, planar and concave surfaces are disclosed for the two optical surfaces, to provide different advantageous properties. In preferred embodiments of the invention, at least one, and in some cases both, of the optical surfaces have an aspherical shape to correct for aberrations.

## **10 Brief Description of the Drawings**

Specific embodiments of the invention will be described hereinafter with reference to the examples illustrated in the accompanying figures, in which:

- 15      Figure 1 shows the optical path of a first embodiment of a reflecting microoptical system in accordance with the present invention;
- 15      Figure 2 shows the aberration of the first embodiment;
- 15      Figure 3 shows the optical path of a second embodiment;
- 15      Figure 4 shows the aberration of the second embodiment;
- 15      Figure 5 shows the optical path of a third embodiment;
- 15      Figure 6 shows the aberration of the third embodiment;
- 20      Figure 7 shows the optical path of a fourth embodiment;
- 20      Figure 8 shows the aberration of the fourth embodiment;
- 20      Figure 9 shows the optical path of a fifth embodiment;
- 20      Figure 10 shows the aberration of the fifth embodiment;
- 20      Figure 11 shows the optical path of a sixth embodiment;
- 25      Figure 12 shows the aberration of the sixth embodiment;
- 25      Figure 13 shows the optical path of a seventh embodiment;
- 25      Figure 14 shows the aberration of the seventh embodiment;
- 25      Figure 15 shows the optical path of an eighth embodiment;

Figure 16 shows the aberration of the eighth embodiment;  
Figure 17 shows the optical path of a ninth embodiment;  
Figure 18 shows the aberration of the ninth embodiment;  
Figure 19 is an explanatory view showing the regions of a totally reflecting  
5 coating used in the embodiments.

### Detailed Description

Hereinafter, reflecting microoptical systems embodying the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings. Figures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 11, 13, 15 and 17 show the lens constructions of nine embodiments of the invention which can be used as pickup lenses. In the figures, the surfaces marked with  $S_i$  ( $i=1, 2$ ) are the  $i$ -th surfaces counted from the long conjugate distance side, and the surfaces  $S_i$  marked with asterisks are aspherical. With reference to Figure 19, in all of these embodiments, in order for the incident light to be imaged on a second surface (S2) after being reflected twice within the lens, a totally reflecting coating is applied in the vicinity of the optical axis (AX) of a first surface (S1) and a peripheral zone of the second surface (S2), as indicated by the hatched areas. Since the embodiments are systems in which the light emitted from the light source is applied to an optical recording medium, the "long conjugate distance side" is the "light source side".

20 The first and the second embodiments of Figures 1 and 3 are biconvex pickup lenses in which the first surface (S1) and the second surface (S2) are both aspherical. In the second embodiment, the numerical aperture is greater than that of the first embodiment, and the numerical aperture in the medium exceeds 1. This means that a marginal ray is totally reflected at the second surface (S2) and 25 the evanescent light in close proximity to the second surface (S2) is also used for optical recording. The third embodiment of Figure 5 is a biconvex pickup lens in which only the first surface (S1) is aspherical. The fourth embodiment of Figure 7 is a biconvex pickup lens in which only the second surface (S2) is aspherical.

A structure is desirable in which, as in the first to the fourth embodiments, the first surface (S1) is convex to the long conjugate distance side and the second surface (S2) is convex to the side opposite to the long conjugate distance side. The luminous flux passing through a peripheral part of the first surface (S1) is reflected at a peripheral part of the second surface (S2), is again reflected at a central part of the first surface (S1) and is imaged in the vicinity of the vertex of the second surface (S2). Since the configurations of the first to the fourth embodiments are close to those of biconvex single lenses, like in normal single lenses, aberrations can be reliably corrected with a slight aspherical amount by increasing the curvature of the first surface (S1).

By using an aspherical surface for one of the surfaces, as in the third and the fourth embodiments, performance with a wavefront aberration of  $\lambda/8$  or less can be realized. Decreasing the aberration correction burden on each surface by using aspherical surfaces for both of the surfaces, as in the first and the second embodiments, permits the numerical aperture to be increased. Therefore, by decreasing the beam spot diameter, higher-density optical recording can be handled.

The fifth embodiment of Figure 9 is a pickup lens in which the first surface (S1) is a convex aspherical surface and the second surface (S2) is a plane surface, in order of disposal from the long conjugate distance side. The luminous flux passing through a peripheral part of the first surface (S1) is reflected at a peripheral part of the second surface (S2), is again reflected at a central part of the first surface (S1), and is imaged in the vicinity of the vertex of the second surface (S2).

The sixth embodiment of Figure 11 is a pickup lens in which the first surface (S1) is a plane surface and the second surface (S2) is a convex aspherical surface. The seventh embodiment of Figure 13 is a pickup lens in which the first surface (S1) is a plane surface and a second surface (S2) is a paraboloid of revolution. In the structures of the sixth and the seventh embodiments, where the

first surface (S1) is a plane surface and the second surface (S2) is convex to the side opposite to the long conjugate distance side in order of disposal from the long conjugate distance side, the luminous flux passing through a peripheral part of the first surface (S1) is reflected at a peripheral part of the second surface (S2), is again reflected at a central part of the first surface (S1) and is imaged in the vicinity of the vertex of the second surface (S2).

Aberrations can also reliably be corrected when the first surface (S1) or the second surface (S2) is a plane surface, as in the fifth to the seventh embodiments. This structure is advantageous in manufacture because decentration is small.

10 When the second surface (S2) is a plane surface and the first surface (S1) is a high-  
refractive-index surface, as in the fifth embodiment, the angle of the marginal ray  
increases. Therefore, this structure is advantageous when it is necessary to  
maximize the resolution. When the first surface (S1) is a plane surface, as in the  
sixth and the seventh embodiments, incident collimated light is not refracted at the  
15 first surface (S1), so that no chromatic aberration is generated. Consequently,  
focus shift does not occur even if the laser wavelength being used varies. In  
addition, lasers of a plurality of different wavelengths can be used as the light  
source, according to the desired application. By using a paraboloid of revolution  
as the second surface (S2), as in the seventh embodiment, or by using an  
20 aspherical surface close to a paraboloid of revolution as the second surface (S2), a  
so-called stigmatic lens can be obtained.

The eighth embodiment of Figure 15 is a pickup lens in which the first surface (S1) is a concave spherical surface and the second surface (S2) is a convex aspherical surface. The ninth embodiment of Figure 17 is a pickup lens in which the first surface (S1) is a concave aspherical surface and the second surface (S2) is a convex spherical surface. In the structures of the eighth and the ninth embodiments, where the first surface (S1) is concave to the long conjugate distance side and the second surface (S2) is strongly convex to the side opposite to the long conjugate distance side, in order of disposal from the long conjugate distance side,

the luminous flux passing through a peripheral part of the first surface (S1) is reflected at a peripheral part of the second surface (S2), is again reflected at a central part of the first surface (S1), and is imaged in the vicinity of the vertex of the second surface (S2).

5        At first glance, the configurations of the eighth and the ninth embodiments seem disadvantageous for aberration correction. However, since the light converted into weak divergent light by the first surface (S1) is strongly converged by the second surface (S2), it is easy to correct spherical aberration. Moreover, since the first surface (S1) is a weak concave surface and a ray being angled outward is reflected at the second surface (S2), the width of the luminous flux reflected again at the first surface (S1) is smaller than that of the luminous flux incident on the first surface (S1). Consequently, the area of the totally reflecting coating on the first surface (S1) (the hatched part in Figure 19) can be reduced, so that the light quantity loss decreases.

10      15     By using an aspherical surface for one of the surfaces, as in the eighth and the ninth embodiments, the wavefront aberration can be reliably corrected to  $\lambda/8$  or less. Moreover, by decreasing the aberration correction burden on each surface, by using aspherical surfaces for both of the surfaces, the numerical aperture can be increased. Therefore, by decreasing the beam spot diameter, 20     higher-density optical recording can be handled.

15      25     In all of these embodiments, by providing the SIM structure in which the luminous flux passing through a peripheral part of the first surface (S1) is reflected at a peripheral part of the second surface (S2), is again reflected at a central part of the first surface (S1) and is imaged in the vicinity of the vertex of the second surface (S2), a simple configuration formed of only the two surfaces (S1, S2) of a continuous configuration and suitable for glass molding is achieved. For this reason, the embodiments are easily manufactured by glass molding using a high-refractive-index glass material and are advantageous in light quantity. Moreover, there are merits such that the weight of the head portion does not increase since the

embodiments are formed of one lens element, and the condensed light spot decreases since the SIL structure performing in-lens imaging is provided. It is to be noted that the present invention is applicable not only to systems in which the light emitted from the light source is applied to an optical recording medium, but 5 also to systems in which divergent light of the light applied to a recording medium from another system is received by a light receiving element.

Hereinafter, reflecting microoptical systems embodying the present invention will be described in more detail by providing construction data and graphic representations of aberrations. The first to ninth examples discussed 10 below correspond to the above-described first to ninth embodiments. The lens construction views showing the first to the ninth embodiments (Figures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17) show the lens constructions of the corresponding first to ninth examples. Figures 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 show spherical aberrations of the first to the ninth examples.

15 In the construction data of the examples,  $S_i$  ( $i=1, 2$ ) represents the  $i$ -th surface counted from the long conjugate distance side,  $r_i$  represents the radius of curvature of the surface  $S_i$ ,  $d$  represents the thickness (axial distance) of the lens, and  $N$  represents the refractive index of the lens. The surfaces  $S_i$  marked with asterisks are aspherical. When the optical axis (AX) is the  $x$ -axis, the  $y$ -axis is 20 within a plane perpendicular to the optical axis (AX) and the vertex is the point of origin, the aspherical surfaces are defined by the expression (AS) shown below. The wavelength  $\lambda$  of the ray being used, the numerical aperture NA, the focal length  $f_L$  and the aspherical data of the aspherical surfaces are also shown.

$$x = (C \cdot y^2) / \{1 + \sqrt{1 - \epsilon \cdot C^2 \cdot y^2}\} + \sum (A_i \cdot y^i) \quad \dots \text{(AS)}$$

25 where  $x$  is the amount of displacement from the reference surface in the direction of the optical axis (AX) at a height  $y$ ,  $y$  is the height in a direction perpendicular to the optical axis (AX),  $C$  is the curvature at the vertex,  $\epsilon$  is the conic constant, and  $A_i$  is the  $i$ -th aspherical coefficient.

**1st embodiment** $\lambda = 680 \text{ nm}, \text{NA} = 0.545 \text{ (in air)}, fL = 1.834$ 

(surface) (radius of curvature) (Axial Distance) (refractive index)

S1\*  $r1 = 3.80245$ 5  $d = 1.12794 \quad N = 1.83375$ S2\*  $r2 = -16.95438$ 

Aspherical coefficient of the first surface (S1)

 $\epsilon = 1.00000000$  $A4 = -0.11292560 \times 10^{-2}$ 10  $A6 = -0.43982818 \times 10^{-3}$  $A8 = -0.36085168 \times 10^{-3}$  $A10 = -0.31090594 \times 10^{-3}$ 

Aspherical coefficient of the second surface (S2)

 $\epsilon = 1.00000000$ 15  $A4 = 0.29258470 \times 10^{-2}$  $A6 = 0.15051402 \times 10^{-4}$  $A8 = -0.26476511 \times 10^{-3}$  $A10 = -0.20066942 \times 10^{-3}$ **2nd embodiment**20  $\lambda = 680 \text{ nm}, \text{NA} = 0.714 \text{ (in air)}, fL = 1.834$ 

(surface) (radius of curvature) (Axial Distance) (refractive index)

S1\*  $r1 = 3.81254$  $d = 1.12694 \quad N = 1.83375$ S2\*  $r2 = -16.71558$ 

25 Aspherical coefficient of the first surface (S1)

 $\epsilon = 1.00000000$  $A4 = 0.70512314 \times 10^{-3}$  $A6 = -0.61423621 \times 10^{-3}$

		$A8 = -0.58788514 \times 10^{-3}$
		$A10 = -0.86000992 \times 10^{-3}$
		Aspherical coefficient of the second surface (S2)
		$\epsilon = 1.00000000$
5		$A4 = 0.43189895 \times 10^{-2}$
		$A6 = -0.56153643 \times 10^{-4}$
		$A8 = -0.13130585 \times 10^{-2}$
		$A10 = 0.19684362 \times 10^{-4}$
		<b>3rd embodiment</b>
10		$\lambda = 680 \text{ nm}$ , $NA = 0.545$ (in air), $fL = 1.834$
		(surface) (radius of curvature) (Axial Distance) (refractive index)
		$S1^* \quad r1 = 3.80058$
		$d = 1.12844 \quad N = 1.83375$
		$S2 \quad r2 = -16.97581$
15		Aspherical coefficient of the first surface (S1)
		$\epsilon = 1.00000000$
		$A4 = -0.56964867 \times 10^{-2}$
		$A6 = -0.72642979 \times 10^{-3}$
		$A8 = 0.48513914 \times 10^{-4}$
20		$A10 = 0.23077580 \times 10^{-3}$
		<b>4th embodiment</b>
		$\lambda = 680 \text{ nm}$ , $NA = 0.545$ (in air), $fL = 1.852$
		(surface) (radius of curvature) (Axial Distance) (refractive index)
		$S1 \quad r1 = 3.94291$
25		$d = 1.12794 \quad N = 1.83375$
		$S2^* \quad r2 = -15.05560$
		Aspherical coefficient of the second surface (S2)

$\epsilon = 1.00000000$   
 $A4 = 0.34606391 \times 10^{-2}$   
 $A6 = 0.32398624 \times 10^{-3}$   
 $A8 = -0.38641880 \times 10^{-4}$   
5                     $A10 = -0.36089082 \times 10^{-4}$

### 5th embodiment

$\lambda = 680 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\text{NA} = 0.545$  (in air),  $fL = 1.834$   
 (surface) (radius of curvature) (Axial Distance) (refractive index)  
 S1\*             $r1 = 3.26153$   
10                     $d = 1.21331$              $N = 1.83375$   
 S2             $r2 = \infty$   
 Aspherical coefficient of the first surface (S1)  
 $\epsilon = 1.00000000$   
 $A4 = -0.50230845 \times 10^{-2}$   
15                     $A6 = -0.69916764 \times 10^{-3}$   
 $A8 = -0.17985913 \times 10^{-4}$   
 $A10 = 0.14516630 \times 10^{-3}$

### 6th embodiment

$\lambda = 680 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\text{NA} = 0.545$  (in air),  $fL = 2.256$   
 (surface) (radius of curvature) (Axial Distance) (refractive index)  
 S1             $r1 = \infty$   
20                     $d = 1.12794$              $N = 1.83375$   
 S2\*             $r2 = -4.51264$   
 Aspherical coefficient of the second surface (S2)  
25                     $\epsilon = 1.00000000$   
 $A4 = 0.13233603 \times 10^{-2}$   
 $A6 = 0.22793168 \times 10^{-4}$

$$A8 = 0.48985589 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$A10 = -0.19239174 \times 10^{-4}$$

### 7th embodiment

$\lambda = 680$  nm, NA = 0.667 (in air), fL = 3.000

5 (surface) (radius of curvature) (Axial Distance) (refractive index)

S1 r1 =  $\infty$

d = 1.50000 N = 1.83375

S2\* r2 = -6.00000

Aspherical coefficient of the second surface (S2)

10  $\epsilon = 1.00000000$

$$A4 = 0.57870093 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$A6 = 0.80424469 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$A8 = 0.13660248 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$A10 = 0.34335882 \times 10^{-8}$$

### 15 8th embodiment

$\lambda = 680$  nm, NA = 0.545 (in air), fL = 2.270

(surface) (radius of curvature) (Axial Distance) (refractive index)

S1 r1 = -100.87631

d = 1.12794 N = 1.83375

20 S2\* r2 = -4.41934

Aspherical coefficient of the second surface (S2)

$\epsilon = 1.00000000$

$$A4 = 0.12921255 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$A6 = 0.14705320 \times 10^{-4}$$

25 A8 = 0.48466904  $\times 10^{-4}$

$$A10 = -0.16958548 \times 10^{-4}$$

**9th embodiment**

$\lambda = 680 \text{ nm}$ ,  $NA = 0.558$  (in air),  $fL = 2.217$

(surface) (radius of curvature) (Axial Distance) (refractive index)

S1\*  $r1 = 314.51013$

5

$d = 1.11024$   $N = 1.83375$

S2  $r2 = -4.47227$

Aspherical coefficient of the first surface (S1)

$\epsilon = 1.00000000$

$A4 = -0.48519953 \times 10^{-2}$

10

$A6 = 0.24538094 \times 10^{-3}$

$A8 = -0.11191141 \times 10^{-3}$

$A10 = 0.44340458 \times 10^{-4}$

15

According to the above-described examples, a reflecting microoptical system can be realized that is formed of only two surfaces of a continuous configuration, and has a simple configuration suitable for glass molding.

20

It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that the present invention can be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. The presently disclosed embodiments are therefore considered in all respects to be illustrative, and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is indicated by the appended claims, rather than the foregoing description, and all changes that come within the meaning and range of equivalents thereof are intended to be embraced therein.

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A reflecting microoptical system comprising, from a long conjugate distance side, a first surface convex to the long conjugate distance side and a second surface convex to a side opposite to the long conjugate distance side,

5 wherein luminous flux passing through a peripheral part of said first surface is reflected at a peripheral part of said second surface, is again reflected at a central part of said first surface and is imaged in the vicinity of a vertex of said second surface.

10 2. A reflecting microoptical system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said first surface and said second surface are both aspherical.

3. A reflecting microoptical system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said first surface is aspherical.

4. A reflecting microoptical system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said second surface is aspherical.

15 5. A reflecting microoptical system comprising, from a long conjugate distance side, a first surface convex to the long conjugate distance side and a second surface that is a plane surface,

20 wherein luminous flux passing through a peripheral part of said first surface is reflected at a peripheral part of said second surface, is again reflected at a central part of said first surface and is imaged in the vicinity of a vertex of said second surface.

6. A reflecting microoptical system as claimed in claim 5, wherein said first surface is aspherical.

7. A reflecting microoptical system comprising, from a long conjugate distance side, a first surface that is a plane surface and a second surface convex to a side opposite to the long conjugate distance side,  
wherein luminous flux passing through a peripheral part of said first  
5 surface is reflected at a peripheral part of said second surface, is again reflected at a central part of said first surface and is imaged in the vicinity of a vertex of said second surface.
8. A reflecting microoptical system as claimed in claim 7,  
wherein said second surface is aspherical.
- 10 9. A reflecting microoptical system comprising, from a long conjugate distance side, a first surface concave to the long conjugate distance side and a second surface strongly convex to a side opposite to the long conjugate distance side,  
wherein luminous flux passing through a peripheral part of said first  
15 surface is reflected at a peripheral part of said second surface, is again reflected at a central part of said first surface and is imaged in the vicinity of a vertex of said second surface.
10. A reflecting microoptical system as claimed in claim 9,  
wherein said first surface and said second surface are both aspherical.
- 20 11. A reflecting microoptical system as claimed in claim 9,  
wherein said first surface is aspherical.
12. A reflecting microoptical system as claimed in claim 9,  
wherein said second surface is aspherical.

13. A reflecting microoptical system comprising a lens element having a first surface on the long conjugate distance side thereof with a reflective coating on a central portion thereof and a light admitting area at the periphery of said reflective coating, and a second surface on the opposite side thereof with a reflective coating on a peripheral portion thereof and a light transmissive region at the central portion thereof, wherein at least one of said first and second surfaces is convex.
- 5
14. The reflecting microoptical system of claim 13 wherein at least one of said first and second surfaces has an aspherical shape.
- 10
15. The reflecting microoptical system of claim 13 wherein both of said first and second surfaces are convex.
16. The reflecting microoptical system of claim 13 wherein the other of said first and second surfaces is planar.
- 15
17. The reflecting microoptical system of claim 16 wherein said first surface is convex and said second surface is planar.
18. The reflecting microoptical system of claim 16 wherein said first surface is planar and said second surface is convex.
19. The reflecting microoptical system of claim 16 wherein said convex surface has an aspherical shape.
- 20
20. The reflecting microoptical system of claim 13 wherein said first surface is concave and said second surface is convex.

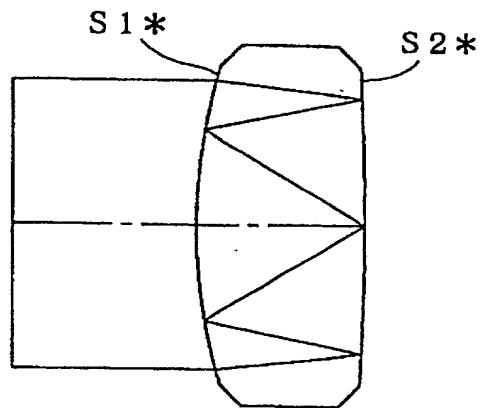
21. The reflecting microoptical system of claim 20 wherein at least one of said surfaces has an aspherical shape.
22. The reflecting microoptical system of claim 21 wherein said first surface has an aspherical shape.
- 5 23. The reflecting microoptical system of claim 21 wherein said second surface has an aspherical shape.
24. The reflecting microoptical system of claim 13 wherein said lens element is made of molded glass.

### **Abstract of the Disclosure**

A reflecting microoptical system is formed of only two optical surfaces having a continuous configuration, and has a simple configuration suitable for glass molding. Different combinations of convex, planar and concave surfaces are disclosed for the two optical surfaces, to provide different advantageous properties. In preferred embodiments of the invention, at least one, and in some cases both, of the optical surfaces have an aspherical shape to correct for aberrations.

【図 1】

イメージ

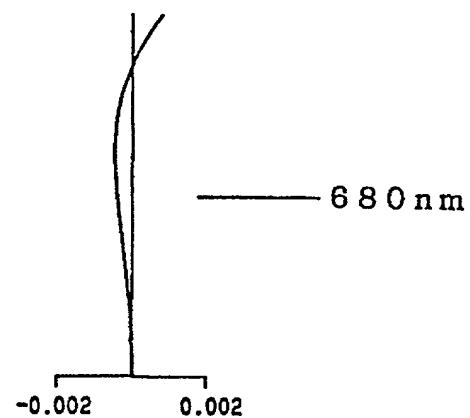


コード 【図 2】

イメージ

Fig. 1

NA=0.545

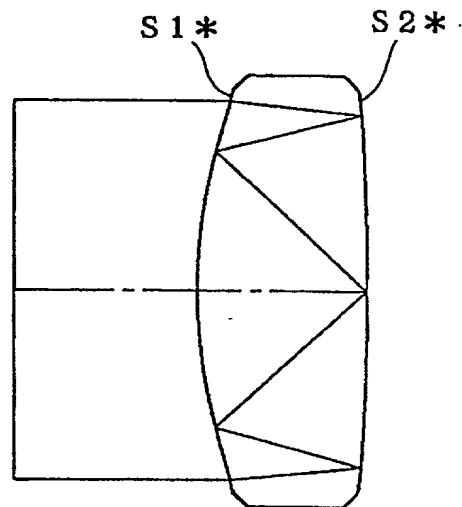


球面収差

spherical aberration

Fig. 2

コード 【図3】  
イメージ



コード 【図4】  
イメージ

Fig. 3

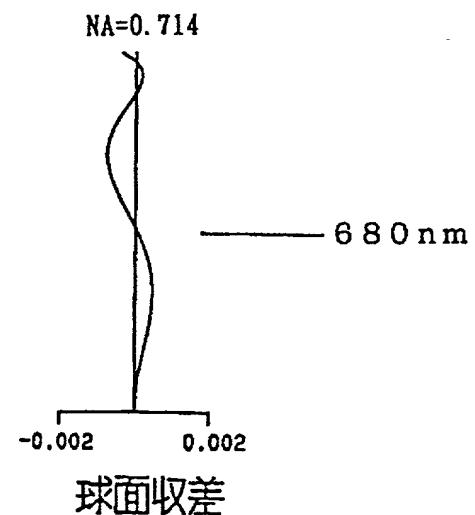


Fig. 4

コード 【図 5】  
イメージ

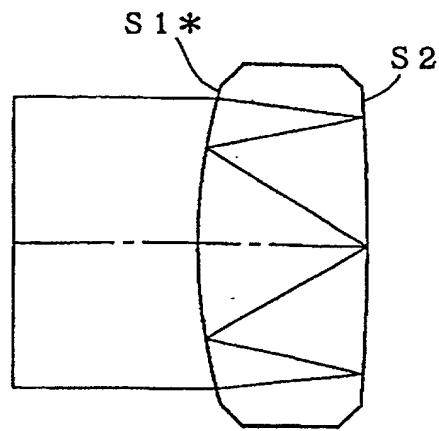


Fig. 5

コード 【図 6】  
イメージ

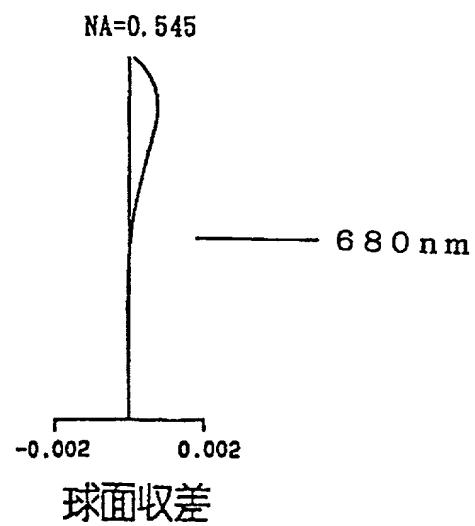


Fig. 6

コード 【図 7】

イメージ

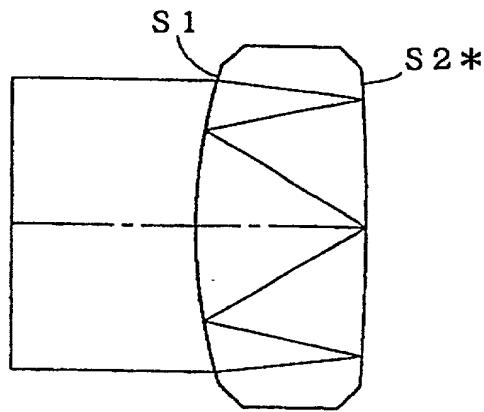


Fig. 7

コード 【図 8】

イメージ

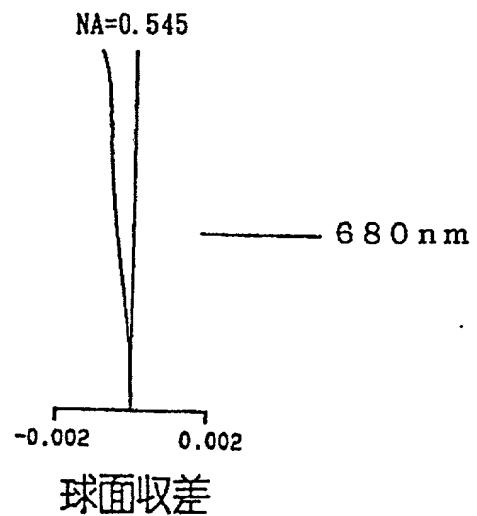


Fig. 8

コード 【図 9】  
イメージ

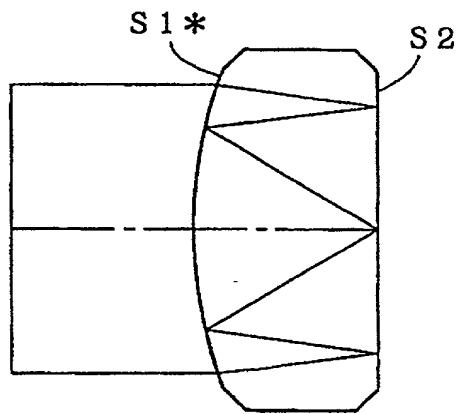


Fig. 9

コード 【図 10】  
イメージ

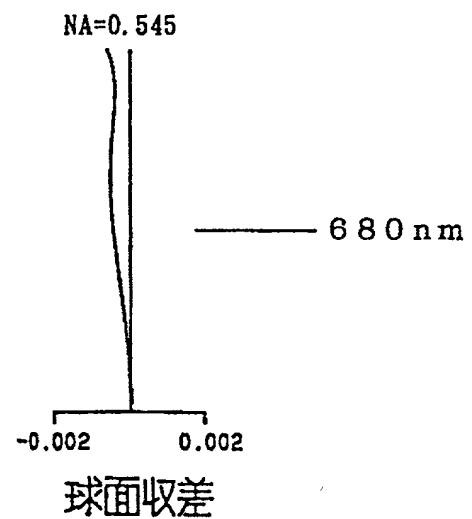


Fig. 10

コード 【図 1 1】

イメージ

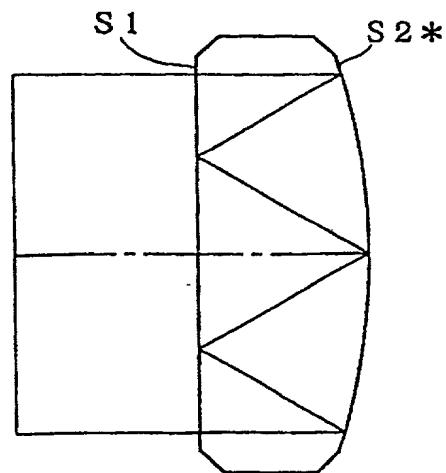


Fig. 11

コード 【図 1 2】

イメージ

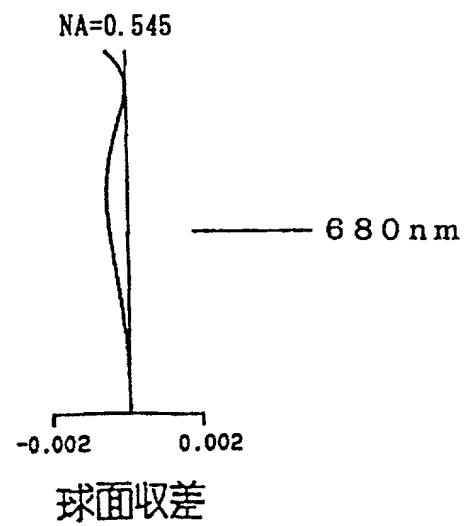


Fig. 12

コード 【図 13】  
イメージ

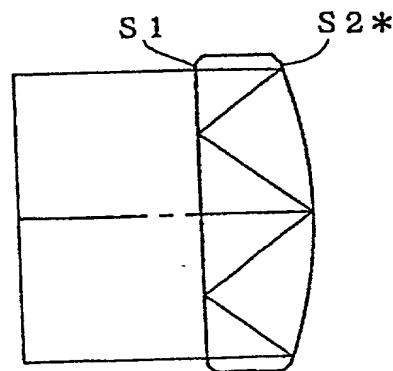


Fig. 13

コード 【図 14】  
イメージ

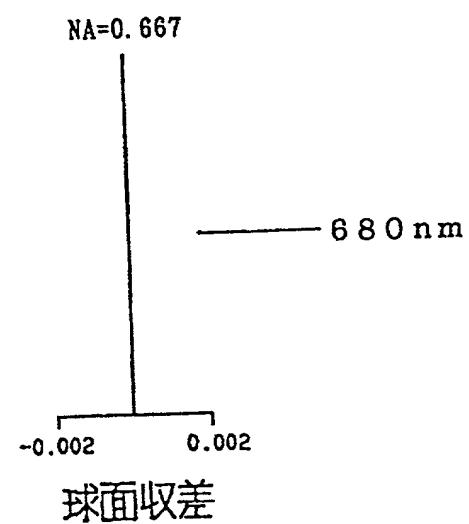


Fig. 14

コード 【図 15】

イメージ

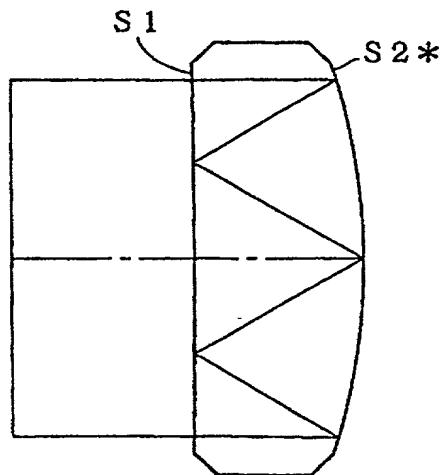


Fig. 15

コード 【図 16】

イメージ

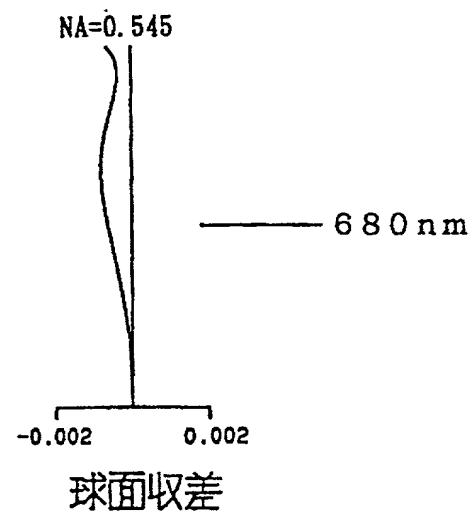


Fig. 16

コード 【図 17】

イメージ

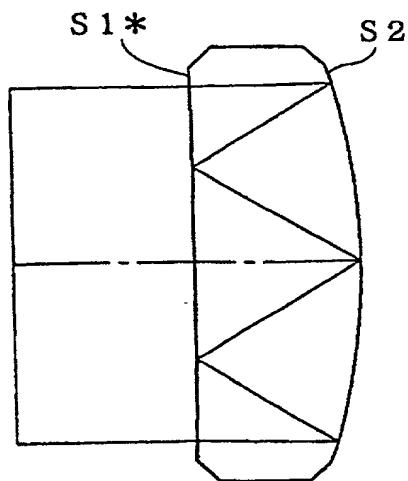


Fig. 17

コード 【図 18】

イメージ

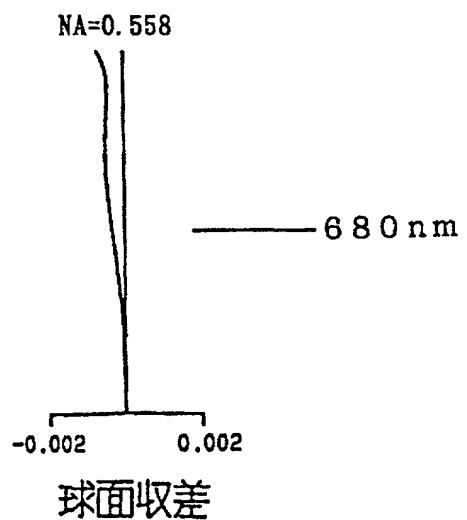


Fig. 18

コード 【図 19】  
イメージ

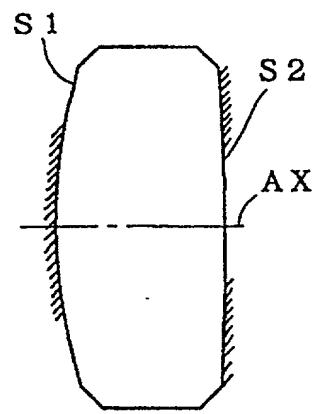


Fig. 19

**COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY  
FOR UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION**

Attorney's Docket No.

018656-107

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I BELIEVE I AM THE ORIGINAL, FIRST AND SOLE INVENTOR (if only one name is listed below) OR AN ORIGINAL, FIRST AND JOINT INVENTOR (if more than one name is listed below) OF THE SUBJECT MATTER WHICH IS CLAIMED AND FOR WHICH A PATENT IS SOUGHT ON THE INVENTION ENTITLED:

REFLECTING MICROOPTICAL SYSTEM

the specification of which

(check one)  is attached hereto;  
 was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as  
Application No. \_\_\_\_\_  
and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_;  
(if applicable)

I HAVE REVIEWED AND UNDERSTAND THE CONTENTS OF THE ABOVE-IDENTIFIED SPECIFICATION, INCLUDING THE CLAIMS, AS AMENDED BY ANY AMENDMENT REFERRED TO ABOVE;

I ACKNOWLEDGE THE DUTY TO DISCLOSE TO THE OFFICE ALL INFORMATION KNOWN TO ME TO BE MATERIAL TO PATENTABILITY AS DEFINED IN TITLE 37, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, Sec. 1.56 (as amended effective March 16, 1992);

I do not know and do not believe the said invention was ever known or used in the United States of America before my or our invention thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before my or our invention thereof or more than one year prior to said application; that said invention was not in public use or on sale in the United States of America more than one year prior to said application; that said invention has not been patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate issued before the date of said application in any country foreign to the United States of America on any application filed by me or my legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to said application;

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code Sec. 119 and/or Sec. 365 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate as indicated below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate on this invention having a filing date before that of the application(s) on which priority is claimed:

<b>COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY</b>			Attorney's Docket No. 018656-107
COUNTRY/INTERNATIONAL	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED
Japan	10-333940	25/11/1998	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

I hereby appoint the following attorneys and agent(s) to prosecute said application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and to file, prosecute and to transact all business in connection with international applications directed to said invention:

William L. Mathis	17,337	R. Danny Huntington	27,903	Gerald F. Swiss	30,113
Robert S. Swecker	19,885	Eric H. Weisblatt	30,505	Michael J. Ure	33,089
Platon N. Mandros	22,124	James W. Peterson	26,057	Charles F. Wieland III	33,096
Benton S. Duffett, Jr.	22,030	Teresa Stanek Rea	30,427	Bruce T. Wieder	33,815
Norman H. Stepno	22,716	Robert E. Krebs	25,885	Todd R. Walters	34,040
Ronald L. Grudziecki	24,970	William C. Rowland	30,888	Ronni S. Jillions	31,979
Frederick G. Michaud, Jr.	26,003	T. Gene Dillahunty	25,423	Harold R. Brown III	36,341
Alan E. Kopecki	25,813	Patrick C. Keane	32,858	Allen R. Baum	36,086
Regis E. Slutter	26,999	Bruce J. Boggs, Jr.	32,344	Steven M. du Bois	35,023
Samuel C. Miller, III	27,360	William H. Benz	25,952	Brian P. O'Shaughnessy	32,747
Robert G. Mukai	28,531	Peter K. Skiff	31,917		
George A. Hovanec, Jr.	28,223	Richard J. McGrath	29,195		
James A. LaBarre	28,632	Matthew L. Schneider	32,814		
E. Joseph Gess	28,510	Michael G. Savage	32,596		


**21839**

and:

Address all correspondence to:


**21839**

Platon N. Mandros  
BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS, L.L.P.  
P.O. Box 1404  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1404

Address all telephone calls to: James A. LaBarre at (703) 836-6620.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

FULL NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR Manami KUISEKO	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE - c/o Minolta Co., Ltd., Osaka Kokusai Building, 3-13, 2-Chome, Azuchi-machi, Chuo-ku, Osaka-Shi, Osaka, JAPAN	CITIZENSHIP JAPAN	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS c/o Minolta Co., Ltd., Osaka Kokusai Building, 3-13, 2-Chome, Azuchi-machi, Chuo-ku, Osaka-Shi, Osaka, JAPAN		
FULL NAME OF SECOND JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY Yasushi KOBAYASHI	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE - c/o Minolta Co., Ltd., Osaka Kokusai Building, 3-13, 2-Chome, Azuchi-machi, Chuo-ku, Osaka-Shi, Osaka, JAPAN	CITIZENSHIP JAPAN	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS c/o Minolta Co., Ltd., Osaka Kokusai Building, 3-13, 2-Chome, Azuchi-machi, Chuo-ku, Osaka-Shi, Osaka, JAPAN		
FULL NAME OF THIRD JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		